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SURVEY OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS  
AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

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## FOREWORD

Contacts between Western and Soviet economists present a problem for those Western economists who are unfamiliar with the institutional organization of Soviet economic research activities or with individual Soviet economists. A brief survey of the pattern of economic research activity in the USSR is given in this report, and the activities of the more important research organizations and the most recently observed interests and affiliations of a number of the major Soviet economists are identified. Not fully covered are specialized economic research organizations and the substantial number of economists, commodity specialists, and others active in these organizations. The activities of these specialized economic research organizations are focused primarily on research on detailed problems of industry, commerce, or agriculture rather than on theoretical and applied research of a general character that is of wider interest to Western economists. Because of the considerable interest generated by recent Soviet activities in the field of econometrics and mathematical programming, however, some of the specialized research organizations and less well-known economists active in this field are included. Russian names, titles, and terms are transliterated according to the method of the United States Board on Geographic Names.

Soviet economists may be distinguished by both rank and position within an organization and by academic degree. The transliterated titles for these positions are compared below with those in universities in the United States. However, a substantial number of the economists that are included are not identified as holding advanced degrees. Such identification is difficult because Soviet sources often do not refer to the positions and degrees held by persons in official capacities or by the authors of books and journal articles. Hence a failure to mention academic attainments does not necessarily mean that the economist in question holds no advanced degrees.

### 1. Academic Rank

<i>Aspirant</i> .....	An assistant to a member of the teaching staff or of a laboratory. Usually a graduate student in a department for a probationary period to determine his qualifications for a teaching position.
<i>Prepodavatel'</i> .....	The lowest teaching position. Equivalent to an instructor in a US university.
<i>Starshiy prepodavatel'</i> .....	A senior instructor.
<i>Assistent</i> .....	The lowest of "full" academic ranks. Although close to assistant professor, he is not called <i>assistant professor</i> but rather <i>assistent</i> within the <i>kafedra</i> .
<i>Dotsent</i> .....	The second of "full" academic ranks. Close to associate professor.
<i>Professor</i> .....	The highest rank. Equivalent to a full professor in a US university.

### 2. Positions

<i>Rektor</i> .....	The head of the university and equivalent to a university president. Heads the <i>rektorat</i> or university administration.
<i>Dekan</i> .....	Heads a <i>fakul'tet</i> . Close to chairman of a department. If the <i>fakul'tet</i> is large, it is headed by a <i>dekanat</i> .

- Zaveduyushchiy kafedry* . . . The head of a subdivision of a *fakul'tet*. *Kafedra* is close to a chair, but usually there are several professors of a given *kafedra*.
- Nauchnyy sotrudnik* . . . . . A scientific associate, usually designated as *mladshiy* or *starshiy* (junior or senior). These positions are usually found in research institutions rather than in universities. Occasionally one finds a *nauchnyy sotrudnik* attached to a university laboratory or computer center.

### 3. Degrees

- Kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk* Closely comparable to the Ph.D. degree in economics in the United States. Because of the variations in requirements for the degree among institutions in both countries, the extent of comparability depends on which institutions awarding the degrees in the two countries are compared.
- Doktorant* . . . . . A person, usually already a candidate of sciences, in residence at a university working toward the doctor of sciences degree.
- Doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk* A degree higher than *kandidat* of economic sciences, having no counterpart in the United States. Normally it requires no further training but does require the defense of an additional thesis.
- Akademik* . . . . . An honorary title that can be interpreted as academician or full member of a given academy. An honorary title of somewhat lesser rank is *chlen-korrespondent*, or corresponding member. Full membership in the Academy of Sciences, USSR, is, of course, highly prestigious. Unless stated otherwise, the term academician means an academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Because of the lack of familiarity of many Western economists with Soviet economic phraseology, an effort was made to substitute terms for a number of Soviet phrases that more accurately convey equivalent meanings in English. However, in many cases a more meaningful equivalent in English would have required the use of some further explanation. Hence, the following is a list of certain Soviet terms appearing in the text with a literal rendering into English, accompanied by a more detailed description of their meanings.

RUSSIAN (TRANSLITERATED)	LITERAL TRANSLATION	DEFINITION
<i>Khozaschet</i> . . . . .	Economic accountability	An organization operating on a <i>khozaschet</i> basis charges its costs against its receipts from the sale of goods or services and seeks to realize a profit or minimize its losses.
<i>Vosproizvodstvo</i> . . . . .	Reproduction	A Marxist term for the phenomena generally included under the heading of economic growth.
<i>Normativ</i> . . . . .	Norm	A standard that is established by planners and supervisors for inventory levels, work accomplishments, and other variables.
<i>Politicheskaya ekonomiya</i> . . . . .	Political economy	A field of specialization in economics that could more meaningfully be labeled "Marxist economic theory."

<i>Proportional'nost'; balans</i> . . .	Proportionality, or balance	A field of economic specialization that deals with the internal consistency of economic planning and the determination of desirable relative rates of growth of various industries.
<i>Nauchno-tekhnicheskii progress</i>	Scientific-technical progress	Technological improvement.
<i>Zakonomernoye razvitiye</i> . . .	Regular development . . .	Economic development in conformity with natural laws.
<i>Mezhdunarodnaya sotsialisticheskaya spetsializatsiya proizvodstva</i>	International socialist specialization of production	Specialization of the various communist countries in different economic activities.
<i>Material'no-tekhnicheskoye snabzheniye</i>	Material-technical supply	The distribution of equipment and materials of all types to producing organizations.
<i>Kafedra</i> . . . . .	Chair . . . . .	Department or faculty of a particular subject in a university.
<i>Upravleniye</i> . . . . .	Management . . . . .	Translated as management, control, government, direction, or administration. Its most appropriate English rendition, especially in cybernetics literature, is management or control.
<i>Matematicheskaya model'</i> . .	Mathematical model . . . .	A general characterization of a process, object, or concept in terms of mathematics which enables the relatively simple manipulation of variables to be accomplished to determine how the process, object, or concept would behave in different situations.
<i>Kibernetika</i> . . . . .	Cybernetics . . . . .	The study of communications and control in organized systems of varying complexity, in its more sophisticated manifestations employing mathematical models and computers.
<i>Osnovnyye fondy</i> . . . . .	Basic funds . . . . .	A term restricted to fixed capital when that is taken to include stocks of durable physical assets (buildings, structures, and equipment) that are used for more than one year and have a value of 50 rubles or more.
<i>Oborotnyye sredstva</i> . . . . .	Circulating means . . . . .	Working capital in the form of inventories of supplies, goods in process and finished product, equipment having a life span of less than one year, and financial assets.

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## SURVEY OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

### I. INTRODUCTION

General economic research in the USSR is performed mainly by economists at the professional level who are engaged in full-time research or in a combination of research and teaching. Most of these economists have completed three-year graduate courses in economics in universities and educational institutes or in research institutes leading to the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences and many have attained the degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences. These highly trained economists constitute only a small fraction of the total number of "economists" in the USSR as enumerated in official occupational statistics. In the USSR the term *ekonomist* also is used to refer to personnel trained in business administration and management skills such as accounting, to technologists or engineer-economists, and to semiprofessional and clerical personnel such as bookkeepers. Of the total number of economists in this broader sense, 333,000 specialized in "economics" in the higher educational establishments (*vysshiye uchebnyye zavedeniya*—hereafter referred to as "vuzes"), and an additional 637,000 in the middle schools. Still others lack even the middle school preparation.

Economists at the professional level are concentrated in Moscow, where the principal economic research establishments and most of the outstanding educational institutions are located. Many prominent economists are affiliated with two or three organizations, and a few of the top economists are affiliated with more. For example, numerous economists are affiliated with one of the economic research institutes of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, in Moscow and concurrently are affiliated with one of the educational institutions in Moscow or with one of the governmental economic research establishments such as the Scientific Research Economic Institute or the Council for the Study of Productive Resources. Perhaps the outstanding example of a man having multiple high-level affiliations is L.V. Kantorovich, Academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. Kantorovich, who is recognized both in the USSR and elsewhere as the "father of linear programming," is a doctor of mathematical sciences. Currently, he is deputy director of the Institute of Mathematics, Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (SO AN SSSR). Formerly he was director of the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods, SO AN SSSR. He also is a member of the editorial board of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*.

The elite among the economists at the professional level include principally those who have gained prominence both through exceptional research and through the performance of high-level administrative duties such as direction of economic research institutions or government organizations. Many of these have received additional recognition by election to full or corresponding membership in the Academy of Sciences. Economists who are full members of the Academy of Sciences include N.P. Fedorenko, Director of the Central Economic-Mathematics



Institute; L.V. Kantorovich, Director of the Mathematical-Economics Division of the Institute of Mathematics, SO AN SSSR; T.S. Khachaturov, Chairman of the Council on Economic Efficiency of Basic Funds; N.V. Mel'nikov, member of the Council for the Study of Productive Resources; K.V. Ostrovityanov, Chairman of the Council on the Economic Regularity of the Development of Socialism and its Transition to Communism; A.M. Rummyantsev, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Secretary of the Department of Economics, AN SSSR; S.L. Sobolev, Director of the Institute of Mathematics, SO AN SSSR; and S.G. Strumilin, former Vice-Chairman of Gosplan.

Economists who are corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences include A.G. Aganbegyan, Director of the Institute of Economics and the Organization of Industrial Production, SO AN SSSR; V.P. D'yachenko, Chairman of the Council on Scientific Principles of Price Formation; L.M. Gatovskiy, Director of the Institute of Economics, AN SSSR; N.N. Inozemtsev, Director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations; G.I. Marchuk, Director of the Computer Center of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; A.G. Mileykovskiy, Head of a sub-section of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations; N.N. Nekrasov, Chairman of the Council for the Study of Distribution of Production Forces; V.V. Novozhilov, Director of the Leningrad branch of TsEMI; A.I. Pashkov, Institute of Economics of Academy of Sciences, USSR; K.N. Plotnikov, Chairman of the Council on the Economics, Planning, and Organization of Industrial Enterprises; T.V. Ryabushkin, Deputy Director of the Institute of Economics of World Socialist Systems; V.N. Starovskiy, Director of the Central Statistical Administration; V.A. Vinogradov, Institute of World Economics and International Relations; and A.N. Yefimov, Director of the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan.

## II. ORGANIZATION AND DIRECTION OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

General economic research is conducted primarily in economic research institutes and laboratories subordinate to (1) the system of the Academy of Sciences, which includes the RSFSR affiliates of the Academy as well as the academies of sciences of the other 14 republics, and (2) a variety of national governmental units, including state committees and ministries all directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers, USSR. To a lesser extent, economic research also is conducted by the economics faculties of universities and educational institutes that constitute the system of vuzes. However, because of heavy teaching loads, university professors have little time or inclination for research. The relative modesty of the research effort mounted by members of university faculties is further suggested by the small share of journal articles and monograph titles for which they are responsible.

### A. Division of Research Functions

A formal division of research functions exists between the academic economic research organizations in the system of the Academy of Sciences and in the vuzes on the one hand and the government research organizations on the other. The former are responsible for the development of broad theoretical approaches to the solution of outstanding economic problems and the making of specific recommendations based on those approaches. The latter typically engage in applied research primarily in support of the administrative functions of their parent organizations, although this appears to be somewhat less true of the research organizations subordinate to Gosplan than of most of the others.

Within the system of the Academy of Sciences, the better known economists and, in general, the better quality of research tend to be concentrated in the research organizations directly subordinate to the Department of Economic Sciences of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow and to the Siberian Department located in Novosibirsk. The departments of economics of the RSFSR regional affiliates of the Academy and the institutes of economics of the academies of sciences of the union republics generally have not attracted the better research economists, although there are notable exceptions.

Among the government-directed economic research organizations, those subordinate to Gosplan, the Central Statistical Administration, and the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Wages are the more influential, employ the better economists, and (because of the comprehensiveness of the responsibilities of their parent units) are engaged in research on broader economic problems. Moreover, the economists in these organizations appear to have somewhat greater freedom to explore paths of research and to make policy recommendations independently of their parent units than do those of other government research organizations. The economic research organizations subordinate to other central governmental units, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the narrowly specialized research organizations subordinate to regional and local governmental units, generally are more closely confined to research support of the administrative activities of their parent units and tend to employ less well-known economists.

Among the *vuzes*, those located in the traditional centers of learning—Moscow and Leningrad—tend to have economics faculties of higher caliber and to engage in more research on broader topics than do their counterparts in other parts of the country. The economics faculties in *vuzes* outside Moscow and Leningrad tend to devote a greater proportion of their time to teaching and perform only a limited amount of economic research, much of which is oriented toward local problems.

## B. Difficulty in Coordinating Research

Nearly all economic research is financed directly by the government and is controlled by both the Party and the government. Because of the large number of parent units to which research organizations are subordinate, however, the focusing and coordination of economic research on important national problems has proved to be difficult. At the present time, there is no single organization responsible for overall direction and coordination of economic research on national problems, although it has been proposed that Gosplan function in this capacity. Under the present arrangement, the Department of Economic Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and Gosplan share in the direction and coordination of economic research on national problems, with the Department being responsible for research done in the system of the Academy of Sciences and in the *vuzes* and with Gosplan generally being responsible for that done by governmental research organizations over and above research done purely in support of their parent units.\*

The Department of Economic Sciences is charged specifically with the direction and coordination of economic research among the departments of eco-

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\* The State Committee on Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers, USSR, also is associated with the coordination of economic research, but its role is limited mainly to coordination of research on the economic aspects of technological developments in individual industrial branches.

nomics of the RSFSR regional affiliates of the Academy of Sciences, the institutes of economics of the academies of sciences of the union republics, and the economics faculties of the vuzes. Direction and coordination of research are effected through the Association of Soviet Economic Scientific Institutes, a permanent organization that is subordinate to the department and comprises the economic research organizations in the system of the Academy of Sciences and the economics faculties of the vuzes. In the performance of its duties the association assigns the research priorities and coordinates the annual research plans of the member organizations. The association also promotes continuing coordination through the holding of regular national and regional conferences, through exchanges of working programs and draft research reports, and through the encouragement of personal contacts among researchers. The association is subdivided into problem sections that correspond roughly to the fields of research covered by the scientific problem councils at the national level (discussed below). An observation by a Western economist testifies to the working reality of the arrangements for coordinating research efforts. His comment is enlightening regarding the low priority accorded the social sciences in the Soviet Union, particularly research in the social sciences, and the difficulty of actual physical coordination of what research is done. He notes that research economists of the Institute of Economics must conduct most of their work at home, for the institute has been accorded little space in general and only sufficient office space for the director. Such conditions make coordination, discussion with one's colleagues, and exchange of ideas difficult, if not impossible.

In directing and coordinating work on national economic problems by economic research organizations that are subordinate to governmental units, Gosplan has no standing association comparable to that used by the Department of Economic Sciences.\* Presumably because of the large number of these organizations and their relatively narrow interests, Gosplan performs its coordination function primarily by means of *ad hoc* conferences that are convened to discuss specific research problems and at which only limited numbers of these organizations are represented.

### C. Scientific Problem Councils

Overall coordination of the research on national problems conducted in the Department of Economic Sciences with that conducted in governmental units is effected primarily by individual research organizations and economists rather than through parent units. Although this coordination is facilitated by numerous *ad hoc* conferences convened to discuss specific research topics, since 1960 its main means of attainment has been a large, interlocking network of semi-permanent "scientific problem" councils, most of which are directed by the Department of Economic Sciences and which have authority only to advise and recommend.

These problem councils, which coordinate research on the most important national problems as determined by Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences, are

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\* The closest counterpart under Gosplan to the Association of Soviet Economic Scientific Institutes is the Council of Economic Institutes, established in 1958 under the Scientific Research Economic Institute. This council, the membership of which includes most of the top-level economic research organizations in the government, in the Department of Economic Sciences, and in the vuzes, was designed to facilitate coordination between governmental and other research organizations rather than within government. The function of the council has been taken over largely by the scientific problem councils, and it appears to be relatively inactive at present.

composed of economists with common interests employed in a wide variety of research organizations within the system of the Academy of Sciences, in government, and in the economics faculties of the vuzes. The councils, which remain active only as long as the problems on which they are to work remain on the priority list, plan research programs in their fields in accordance with the directives of the regime, apportion research work among their members, and review the results of the research.

Most of the councils are directed by "head" research organizations to which they are assigned on the basis of special competence, and are chaired by individual economists who are outstanding in the field of research covered by the council. The principal councils that are believed to have been active in 1967 are listed in the following tabulation, together with their head organizations and their chairmen:

NAME	HEAD ORGANIZATION	CHAIRMAN
Council on Scientific Principles of Price Formation	Department of Economics . .	V. P. D'yachenko
Council on the Economic Effectiveness of Basic Funds, Capital Investments, and New Equipment	Department of Economics . .	T. S. Khachaturov
Council on Economic Accounting and Material Incentives	Department of Economics . .	L. M. Gatovskiy
Council on Economic Comparison of the Two Systems and Underdeveloped Countries	Department of Economics . .	A. M. Rumyantsev
Council on Optimal Planning and Administration of the National Economy	Department of Economics . .	N. P. Fedorenko
Council on the Economics, Planning, and Organization of Industrial Enterprises	Department of Economics . .	K. N. Plotnikov
Council on Chemicalization of the National Economy	Department of Economics . .	N. P. Fedorenko
Council on the Development of the Laws of Socialism and the Transition to Communism	Department of Economics . .	K. V. Ostrovityanov
Council on the Problems of Specific Social Research	Department of Economics . .	A. M. Rumyantsev
Council on the Distribution of Productive Forces	Department of Economics . .	N. N. Nekrasov
Council on the Social-Economic Problems of the Population	Department of Economics . .	T. V. Ryabushkin
Council on the Problem of the World Socialist System	Department of Economics . .	G. M. Sorokin

### III. A SKETCH OF SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOVIET ECONOMIC THOUGHT

During the Stalinist era, economic research was devoted to the investigation of closely circumscribed questions and to the development of Marxist doctrine in a strictly orthodox fashion. Since the death of Stalin, investigation and public discussion of economic issues have ranged over a progressively broader field. The ideological constraints of Marxism have not been cast off, but they have been reduced and circumvented by many Soviet economic thinkers. Very often these thinkers appear to approach problems quite pragmatically, although they express themselves in Marxist terminology and pay at least nominal obeisance to Marxist dogmas. Such tactics have moved Soviet economic thought far along the path toward conventional economic theory. Nevertheless, the remaining elements of

Marxism in Soviet economic thought still are a good deal more than merely nominal or vestigial.

The roots of the modernization of Soviet economic thought can be traced to contributions made during the Stalin era by L.V. Kantorovich and V.V. Novozhilov. Kantorovich, a mathematician, developed the concept of linear programming and applied this tool to questions (at first very narrowly conceived) of resource allocation. Novozhilov stumbled upon the principle of opportunity cost while seeking logical rules to guide capital allocation. Inherent in both men's work are concepts of marginal analysis and of scarcity of non-labor resources, both of which are anathema to orthodox Marxists. Until recently, both Kantorovich and Novozhilov have sought to show how resources should be allocated to produce a given bundle of final products at the least cost, carefully refraining from discussing the optimal determination of the mix of products to be turned out. However, this constraint on their work may have been deliberately self-imposed. An extension of marginal analysis to the demand side of the allocation question practically amounts to a reconstitution of Western demand theory incorporating the concept of marginal utility or marginal rates of substitution. This body of thought, coupled with the previously developed applications of marginal analysis to the supply side, could prove embarrassingly difficult to reconcile with the Marxist labor theory of value. Nevertheless, Western demand theory was largely rediscovered in the 1950's by A.A. Konyus, who stated its principles in Marxist terminology and mathematical equations.

Currently, the intellectual descendants of Kantorovich and Novozhilov are concentrating their efforts on the development of the theory of economy-wide optimal planning. They are the dominant element in the Central Mathematical-Economic Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (TsEMI AN SSSR) and in the Institute of Economics and the Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences (IE i OPP SO AN), and they are prominent elsewhere as well. Although Kantorovich and Novozhilov continue to publish from time to time, the principal spokesman for what may be called the mathematical optimality school of thought now seems to be N.P. Fedorenko, the Director of TsEMI. Other prominent economists whose work is characterized by pragmatic application of mathematical methods to general questions of resource allocation include A.G. Aganbegyan, A. Vaynshteyn, A.L. Lur'ye, K.L. Gorfan, V.M. Makarov, S.S. Shatalin, and N.I. Veduta. The latter three, along with Fedorenko, now have turned a portion of their attention to the formulation of an aggregate demand (or objective) function for the Soviet economy as a key step in the development of an optimal production plan. In addition, A.N. Yefimov, Yu.A. Oleynik, and A.I. Katsenelinboygen have endorsed the mathematical optimality approach to economic problems. V.F. Pugachev and L. Pontryagin have contributed to this approach also, but they essentially are mathematicians rather than economists.

Besides formulating abstract general equilibrium models, economists of the mathematical optimality school—like their mathematically inclined colleagues who have a less comprehensive outlook—apply mathematical and econometric tools to determine such matters as the most desirable geographical distribution of the plants of a given industry, the optimal combination of energy sources for a region or for the country as a whole, the proper inventory norms for given plants, the optimal scale of projected enterprises, and the most efficient way of utilizing available transport facilities. Finally, mathematically oriented economists centered in the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan are

applying input-output techniques to supplement the traditional material balance method of planning production.

Although the mathematical optimality school provides the most comprehensive rationale for the abandonment of the Stalinist command system of economic organization, its membership does not include all the Soviet economists who favor reform in the general sense of a movement away from central command techniques. Nor are mathematical ability and interest in economic matters sufficient qualifications for inclusion in this school. A.Ya. Boyarskiy is a prominent mathematical economist who has attacked the optimizers vigorously and taken a negative stance on questions of economic liberalization. Conversely, G.S. Lisichkin, L. Leont'yev, and A.M. Birman—all of whom press for greater reliance upon market principles but none of whom has demonstrated a good mathematical capability—are prominent among the advocates of truly radical reforms. The most famous reformer of them all—at least in the West—is Ye.G. Liberman, who is neither mathematically oriented nor as radical in his approach as Lisichkin, Leont'yev, and Birman. Liberman is a moderate whose relatively modest proposals apparently gained tacit acceptance in the reforms that have been carried out since 1965 because more progressive thinkers backed them as the best that could be pushed through in the mid-1960's and because these changes were not sufficiently radical to arouse insuperable opposition in more orthodox quarters. His continuing stream of writings indicates that he favors the enactment of further reforms in response to specific individual problems rather than as steps in the implementation of a comprehensive general equilibrium model. Unlike the mathematical optimality school, Liberman apparently has no grasp of the "big picture."

Reform-minded economists have evoked considerable opposition within their profession. The mathematical optimality approach has been attacked by A.I. Pashkov and Ya.A. Kronrod as well as by Boyarskiy and others. The dean of Soviet economists, S.G. Strumilin, has been very critical of certain liberal proposals, as have K.V. Ostrovityanov, Yu.B. Sukharevskiy, A.I. Kats, G.P. Kosyachenko, A.G. Zverev, P.P. Maslov, S.Ye. Kamenitser, and uncounted others. Opposition to change appears to have been uncommonly strong in financial organs, including the Moscow Financial Institute.

The division of economists into liberal and orthodox groups is, of course, an imperfect and arbitrary exercise. Individuals may be more liberal on some issues than on others, and they may change their positions over time. There is an intermediate group of economists that includes a number of important individuals whose views, although heterogeneous, generally can be characterized as cautiously reformist. This group includes Z.V. Atlas, P.G. Bunich, N. Drogichinskiy, L.M. Gatovskiy, A.D. Kurskiy, Ya.B. Kvasha, L.A. Vaag, and, of course, Ye.G. Liberman. N.A. Tsagolov and Sh.Ya. Turetskiy have endorsed limited reforms, while they have criticized the mathematical optimizers. V.G. Venzher has been a prominent advocate of applying the principles of the industrial reform in agriculture. In most important respects, the reforms that actually are being carried out are more in line with the views of this middle group than those of either the more liberal or the more conservative group. On the issue of price revision, for example, both the pleas of the liberals for flexible prices based on opportunity costs and the opposition of the orthodox to the consideration of interest charges in price calculations were ignored, very much as Vaag and others in the intermediate group had recommended, and the principle of economic rent was recognized in fixing prices in the extractive industries. The new prices

were established in general on the basis of industrywide average cost plus a roughly standardized rate of return on capital. Given the moderate nature of the reforms that have been enacted, it is not surprising that economic writers who are associated with the administrative and planning apparatus frequently can be classified as members of the intermediate group. Such writers include A.V. Bachurin, A.M. Rumyantsev, and T.S. Khachaturov.

Since the late 1950's, several factors have caused Soviet economists to take increasing interest in cybernetics as a tool to be used in managing the economy. First, these economists have become more cognizant of the constraints imposed on economic planning and management by the existing inadequate system for gathering economic information. Second, the work of V.S. Nemchinov, V.V. Novozhilov, L.V. Kantorovich, and others in mathematical programming and input-output analysis has brought increased awareness of the potentials of mathematical methods and models in economics. Third, great technological advances have been made in the development of electronic computers.

Cybernetics has been described variously by Soviet writers as the science of communications and control and as the science of optimal management and the design of managerial systems. Concepts originally based on analogy with the mechanisms of the human nervous system have been applied to systems built around mathematical models and computers. Essentially, a system is constructed whereby information is collected, instructions are given, results (feedback) are analyzed, and new instructions are issued based on the initial results. Enthusiastic Soviet economists have ventured to regard the entire national economy as a complex system whose planning and management would be greatly improved by proper application of cybernetic principles. Soviet economists, who apply the term cybernetics to nearly all applications of mechanized data processing, are considerably more excited about cybernetics than their Western counterparts, who apply the term only to the utilization of electronic computers. Moreover, the appeal of cybernetics to Soviet economists is enhanced by current plans to build a nationwide network of computer centers to be operated by the Central Statistical Administration to coordinate the management of the entire economy.

Two models for the automated control of economic planning and management have been partially developed by the Central Mathematical Economics Institute and the Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev. The growing demand for people having cybernetics skills has led to the creation of the Institute of Cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and to the establishment of a *Kafedra* of Economic Cybernetics of the Economics Faculty at both Moscow and Leningrad State Universities. (The two *kafedra* enrolled 250 and 55 students, respectively, in 1966-67.)

#### IV. ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND THEIR CHIEF PERSONNEL

##### A. Academy of Sciences, USSR

Under the general supervision of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, there is an academy of sciences in every union republic but the RSFSR. Instead of a separate academy, the RSFSR has ten regional affiliates and the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. These affiliates have departments

of economics that engage in research, but they generally do not contain institutes of economics.

The republic academies, which are located in the republic capitals (with the exception of the Estonian Academy located in Tartu), each support an institute of economics that conducts research on regional aspects of many of the same problems studied by the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Typical of the organization and activities of these institutes is that of the Institute of Economics of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. The institute employs about 100 persons, including more than 20 candidates of sciences. Although the institute's primary interest is in the area of agricultural development, it also is participating in research on the wide-ranging topic of the future distribution of economic activity in the USSR by economic region.

### 1. Department of Economic Sciences

The Department of Economic Sciences, formed in June 1962 from the economic research organizations under the former Department of Economics, Philosophy, and Legal Sciences, directs most of the economic research performed under the Academy of Sciences. The principal organizations engaged in economic research under the Department are discussed below.

#### a. Institute of Economics

The Institute of Economics, founded in 1930 and merged into the Academy of Sciences in 1936, has a broader charter and a larger number of the best known economists than any of the other economic research institutes. The institute comprises eight sections: Economic Efficiency of Capital Investment and Technological Change, Economic Accounting and Economic Problems of Administration, Formation of Prices, Economics of Agriculture, General Problems of Political Economy, Development of the Economy, History of Soviet Economics and Soviet Economic Thought, and Economic Information.

The director of the institute, L.M. Gatovskiy, described the current directions of research at the institute in *Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR*, April 1967. Emphasis is being given to the following areas of research: "proportional development" of various sectors of the USSR economy, efficiency of technological progress and capital investment, formation of prices, implementation of the economic reforms, economic theory, and techniques of long-term forecasting. The institute is primarily responsible for research related to the reform of the economic system, studying new systems of management and incentives, and developing more thoroughgoing systems of economic accounting, or *khozraschet*. Studies of the "transition" from socialism to communism, of non-Marxist economic theory, and of the development of socialist and communist theory continue to occupy the institute.

Much of the econometric research done in the institute, including that making use of mathematical programming and input-output analysis, is done in the sections on Economic Efficiency of Capital Investment and Technological Change and Economic Information. The institute publishes the leading monthly journal, *Voprosy ekonomiki*, which is devoted to presentation of the results of theoretical research and to reporting the results of empirical work.



Some of the more important economists active in the work of the institute are as follows:

- Gatovskiy, L.M. . . . . Director of the Institute of Economics, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of Department of Economic Accounting and Economic Problems of Management; Chairman of the Council for Economic Accounting and Material Incentives of Production; Chairman of the Scientific Economic Commission of the Department of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR; member of editorial board of *Voprosy ekonomiki*; specialist on economic theory and incentives.
- Alampiyev, P.M. . . . . Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor, formerly with Gosplan; specialist in economic geography.
- Allakhverdyan, D.A. . . . . Deputy director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in public finance; also associated with the Moscow Financial Institute.
- Anchishkin, I.A. . . . . Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in economic development.
- Anisimov, G.D. . . . . Candidate of Economic Sciences and *Nauchnyy sotrudnik*; specialist in technological progress.
- Batyrev, V.M. . . . . Doctor of Economic Sciences and *Starshiy sotrudnik*; specialist in public finance and cost theory.
- D'yachenko, V.P. . . . . Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Chairman of the Council on Scientific Principles for Price Formation; Head of Department on Formation of Prices of the Institute of Economics; former director of the institute; member of editorial board of *Voprosy ekonomiki*; specialist in public finance, banking, and price formation.
- Feygin, Ya.G. . . . . Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of Sector on Location of Industry; specialist in the geographical distribution of industrial activities.
- Gladkov, I.A. . . . . Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of Section on Economic History; specialist in economic history.
- Karnaukhova, Ye.S. . . . . Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in agricultural labor.
- Kassirov, L.N. . . . . Doctor of Economic Sciences; member of editorial board of *Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva*; specialist in agricultural finances.
- Khachaturov, T.S. . . . . Academician; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Secretary of Department of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Head of Sector on the Efficiency of Capital Investment; former Director of the Institute of Complex Transportation Problems; Chairman of the Council on the Economic Efficiency of Basic Funds, Capital Investment, and New Equipment; Chief Editor of *Voprosy ekonomiki*; specialist in transport and capital investment.
- Kheyman, S.A. . . . . *Nauchnyy sotrudnik*; specialist in industrial labor productivity.
- Khromov, P.A. . . . . Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; *Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik*; specialist in economic history and organization.
- Klimenko, K.I. . . . . Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in the machine building industry and technological progress.
- Komarov, V.Ye. . . . . Specialist in labor economics and the structure of the labor force.
- Kondrashev, D.D. . . . . Doctor of Economic Sciences; former deputy director of the institute; specialist in pricing and national income accounting.

- Krasovskiy, V.P. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of Department on the Economic Efficiency of Capital Investment, Basic Funds, and New Technology; Deputy Head of the Council on the Economic Efficiency of Basic Funds, Capital Investment, and New Equipment; specialist in capital investment.
- Kronrod, Ya.A. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; head of a sector; specialist in Marxist economic theory.
- Kurskiy, A.D. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in planning and economic reform.
- Kvasha, Ya.V. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in capital investment, planning, and labor economics.
- Laptev, I.D. .... Academician of the All-Union Agricultural Academy (VASKhNIL); Professor; formerly director of the institute; specialist in the economics of agriculture.
- Liberman, Ya.G. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in public finance.
- Manevich, Ye.L. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of Sector on Labor Problems; specialist in labor economics and living standards.
- Maslova, N.S. .... Specialist in wages and incentives in industry.
- Mayevskiy, I.V. .... Deputy director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in technological progress and economic history.
- Mstislavskiy, P.S. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in prices and consumption.
- Notkin, A.I. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of Sector on the Regularity of Rates and Proportions of the Economy; specialist in economic development, planning, and money flows.
- Pashkov, A.I. .... Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; formerly Chairman of the Department of Political Economy of Moscow State University; specialist in history of economic thought and Marxist economic theory.
- Plotnikov, K.N. .... Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Chairman of Council on the Economics, Planning, and Organization of Industrial Enterprises; former director of the institute; member of editorial board of *Voprosy ekonomiki*; specialist in public finance.
- Popov (FNU) .... Scientific secretary for foreign contacts.
- Rumyantsev, A.M. .... Academician; Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Academic Secretary of the Department of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Professor; Chairman of Council on the Problems of Applied Social Research, Academy of Sciences, USSR; member of editorial board of *Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya* (WEIR); specialist in organization and management.
- Rusanov, Ye.S. .... *Starshiy sotrudnik*; formerly in Scientific Research Institute of Labor; specialist in labor economics.
- Sonin, M.Ya. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; *Starshiy sotrudnik*; specialist in labor economics.
- Strumilin, S.G. .... Dean of Soviet economists; Academician; former Vice-Chairman of Gosplan; former Vice-Chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Resources; specialist in Marxist economic theory, history, and statistics.
- Urlanis, B.Ts. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; *Starshiy sotrudnik*; specialist in demography.
- Venzher, V.G. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; *Starshiy sotrudnik*; specialist in agricultural economics.
- Vilenskiy, M.A. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in electric power.
- Vishnev, S.M. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in Western economic theory and mathematical economics.

- Vorob'yeva, A.V. .... Specialist in industrial accounting.  
 Yershov, E.B. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in mathematical economics with an interest in economic planning.  
 Zhamin, V.A. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Deputy Director of the Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR; formerly Chairman of Department of Economics of Foreign Countries, Moscow State University; specialist in the economics of non-communist countries and growth of less developed countries.  
 Zverev, A.G. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences, former Minister of Finance, USSR; specialist in finance.

#### b. The Institute of Economics of World Socialist Systems (IEMSS AN SSSR)

The Institute of Economics of World Socialist Systems, established in 1961, conducts research on communist economies. G.M. Sorokin is director of the institute. Its main task is to study the development of other socialist economies, their common problems, and their relationships with one another and with the remainder of the world. The institute also provides research support for the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA).

Some of the economists active at the institute are:

- Sorokin, G.M. .... Director of the institute; Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in economic history of socialist countries.  
 Dundinskiy, I.V. .... Deputy director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in efficiency of production.  
 Kachalov, I. .... Scientific Secretary of the institute.  
 Ryabushkin, T.V. .... Deputy director of the institute; Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in economic statistics, consumption economics, and demography.

#### c. Institute of World Economics and International Relations (IMENO AN SSSR)

The Institute of World Economics and International Relations, which emerged in its present form in 1956, is concerned with economic and political research on non-communist countries. N.N. Inozemtsev is its current director. The institute's primary mission is to detect changes in the economic and political situation of the world and to assess the significance of these changes in relation to the interests of the USSR. The institute is divided into six geographic and six functional sections. The six functional sections are: General Problems of Imperialism, Agricultural Problems in Contemporary Capitalism, National Colonial Problems, Current Conditions in Capitalist Countries, Problems of American Imperialism, and Workers' Movement in Capitalist Countries.

In December 1967 the institute's work was reoriented to deal with specific problems in individual Western countries. A special research section, staffed with about eight researchers, was organized to analyze specific aspects of the US economy. A section similar to the US section probably will be organized for Japan, Canada, and Western Europe. The institute has a special section of 20 people engaged in long-term forecasting and studying economic activity in capitalist countries. Research on other non-communist countries (for example, international comparisons of prices or productivity) is conducted primarily in other research institutions.

The institute publishes its work in monographs and in its monthly journal, *Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya* (WEIR).

Some economists who are active in recent research of the institute are:

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| Inozemtsev, N.N. .... | Director of the institute; Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Historical Sciences; member of editorial board of WEIR; specialist in market conditions in capitalist countries.  |
| Aboltin, V.Ya. ....   | Deputy director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in non-communist economies.  |
| Bechin, A.I. ....     | Candidate of Economic Sciences; formerly chief of a section in the Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR, dealing with the economies of foreign countries.  |
| Kats, A.I. ....       | Doctor of Economic Sciences; <i>Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik</i> ; formerly in Scientific Research Institute of Labor; specialist in international comparisons of labor productivity and input-output analysis; specialist in comparisons of labor productivity among countries. |
| Menshikov, S.M. ....  | Deputy director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of Section on the United States; member of editorial board of WEIR; also teaches in the Department of Economics, Moscow University; specialist in the US economy.                                |
| Mileyskiy, A.G. ....  | Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of Sub-section for the Study of Economic Theory in Capitalist Countries.  |
| Nikitin, S.M. ....    | Doctor of Economic Sciences; <i>Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik</i> ; specialist in the economics of non-communist countries.   |
| Vinogradov, V.A. .... | Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of a sector; specialist in labor productivity.   |

#### d. Institute of the United States of America

The Institute of the United States of America was created in February 1968, under the Academy of Sciences, and G.A. Arbatov, a doctor of philosophical sciences and a member of the editorial board of WEIR, was appointed director. The institute is designed to conduct research in depth on the economy, politics, and social problems of the United States as well as to study potentialities for Soviet-US trade. In addition to policy-oriented research, the institute plans to publish books on specialized American subjects for the Soviet academic community. Arbatov has announced his intention to collect a staff of about 500 people, half of whom would be researchers with graduate and specialized training.

#### e. Central Mathematical-Economic Institute (TsEMI AN SSSR)

In May 1963 the Central Mathematical-Economic Institute of the Academy of Sciences was formed from the following: the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods, the Department of Economic Mathematics of the Computer Center's Laboratory for Programming, the Mathematical Group of the Institute of Economics' Department on the Economic Efficiency of Capital Investment, the Department of Transportation Cybernetics of the Institute for Complex Transportation Problems, and the Laboratory for Mathematical Methods of the Council for the Study of Productive Resources.

The institute's primary responsibility is the creation and implementation of a unified system of planning and control that will utilize the projected nationwide network of computer centers. The institute does research on the theoretical problems of optimal planning and control and is attempting to construct a comprehensive mathematical model of the national economy that will reveal solutions to these problems. Among the tasks to which it has addressed itself have been the development of a workable and effective arrangement to coordinate centralized planning with increasing enterprise independence, reform of the Soviet financial system, and clarification and systematization of the existing body of economic legislation. The most immediate issue of concern in recent months has been developing alternative approaches to the formation of prices.

The institute's nine departments, each employing from 60 to 100 persons, are further divided into laboratories of 12 to 30. The nine departments are as follows: Models of Growth (Expanded Reproduction), Scientific Basis of Complex Models of Planning and Administration (Management), Methodology of Economic Experiments, Territorial and Sectoral Systems of Optimal Planning, Automatic Systems of Administration and Management, Mathematical Programming, Computers and their Utilization, Foreign Countries, and a Computer Center.

The Central Mathematical-Economic Institute also has branches in Tallin and in Leningrad. The latter is headed by V.V. Novozhilov. Some economists active in TsEMI's research are as follows:

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| Fedorenko, N.P. ....        | Director of TsEMI; Academician; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Deputy Academic-Secretary of the Department of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR; <i>Kafedra</i> of Mathematical Analysis of the USSR Economy; Economics Faculty of Moscow University; Chief Editor of <i>Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody</i> ; specialist in mathematical economics and the chemical industry. |
| Baranov, E.F. ....          | Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in input-output analysis and regional input-output models.   |
| Bunich, P.G. ....           | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; member of editorial board of <i>Voprosy ekonomiki</i> ; specialist in optimal planning, <i>khozraschet</i> in industry, questions of finance, and use of fixed capital.   |
| Chernyak, Yu.I. ....        | Candidate of Economic Sciences; formerly with the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods, Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in cybernetics, automatic processing of economic information, and input-output analysis.  |
| Diderikhs, F.F. ....        | Leningrad branch of TsEMI; specialist in theory of planning, price formation, and capital investment.   |
| Golanskiy, M.M. ....        | Candidate of Economic Sciences; <i>Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik</i> ; formerly Deputy Director of the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods, Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in mathematical economics and model building.  |
| Gorfan, K.L. ....           | Scientific Secretary of the institute; head of a department; specialist in mathematical economics.  |
| Katsenelinboygen, A.I. .... | Doctor of Economic Sciences; head of a laboratory in the institute; formerly with the Institute of Economics; specialist in mathematical economics and theory of optimal planning.  |
| Lur'ye, A.L. ....           | Doctor of Economic Sciences; <i>Starshiy sotrudnik</i> ; member of editorial board of <i>Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody</i> ; Professor in <i>Kafedra</i> of Mathematical Analysis of the USSR Economy of the Economics Faculty, Moscow University; specialist in the theory of optimal planning and economic cybernetics.   |

- Mash, V.A. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in regional development and in the geographical distribution of productive activities.
- Mikhalevskiy, B.N. .... Formerly Scientific Secretary of the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Deputy Chief Editor of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*; specialist in capital investment and mathematical economics.
- Mints, L.Ye. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; was active in directing work of Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods under the Council for the Study of Productive Forces, USSR; member of this council; specialist in mathematical economics, input-output analysis, and labor utilization.
- Modin, A.A. .... Deputy director of the institute; apparently in semi-service department concerned with management theory; member of editorial board of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*; specialist in cybernetics and information systems.
- Novozhilov, V.V. .... Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; director of Leningrad branch of TsEMI; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; member of editorial board of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*; specialist in mathematical economics, optimal planning, and economic management.
- Oleynik, Yu.A. .... Deputy director of the institute; Candidate of Technical Sciences; specialist in developing computer techniques to solve problems of planning, management, and other economic tasks.
- Petrakov, N.Ya. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; head of a laboratory in the institute; specialist in price formation, mathematical economics, and economic management.
- Pugachev, V.F. .... Candidate of Technical Sciences; *Dotsent*; head of a laboratory in the institute; a mathematician who works on optimal planning.
- Shatalin, S.S. .... Deputy director of the institute; Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in input-output analysis and planning methodology.
- Smirnov, A.D. .... Doctor of Technical Sciences; head of a laboratory in the institute; specialist in capital investment, input-output analysis, and the turnover tax.
- Vaynshteyn, A.L. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; *Starshiy sotrudnik*; member of the Presidium of the Council for the Use of Mathematics and Computers in Economic Research and Planning; specialist in economic and mathematical statistics and comparative measures of economic activity among countries.
- Volkonskiy, V.A. .... Member of editorial board of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*; specialist in optimal planning, management, and price formation.

## 2. Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences (SO AN SSSR)

The Academy of Sciences, USSR, was the first institute to implement the policy of geographical dispersal of research institutions and personnel by establishing a Siberian Department in Novosibirsk in 1957. The Siberian Department, AN SSSR, is a part of the complex of scientific research institutes and universities which constitute *Akademgorodok* (literally "academic city") in Novosibirsk. Geographical dispersal was prompted by the following considerations: (a) the industrial and agricultural development plans for Siberia and the Soviet Far East necessitated greater and improved scientific and technical support; (b) faster application to the economy of scientific and technical advances demanded a closer working relationship between both theoretical and applied research insti-

tutions and production organizations; and (c) dominance of established scientists in the existing science centers threatened the development and advancement of the creativity of young scientists. It was hoped that the development of a new research center would provide an opportunity for young scientists to develop their potential by assuming more active roles and more responsibilities in a young and growing scientific community. The Siberian Department is responsible for research on major long-range problems in basic and applied science and for providing scientific and technical support to the programs for the economic development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

a. Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production  
(IE i OPP SO AN)

A.G. Aganbegyan became Director of the Institute of Economics and the Organization of Industrial Production in January 1967 and immediately brought about the merger of the Laboratory for Economic Mathematic Methods, SO AN, with this institute. Since the merger, emphasis in the institute has shifted from primarily labor-oriented sociological research to development of the use of mathematical methods in economics.

The institute, which employs about 600 persons, devotes a considerable portion of its effort to studying the development of the eastern regions of the Soviet Union. In addition, research is directed to the more theoretical problems involved in applying mathematical methods in planning and sociological research. The institute also functions as a coordinator of the research of more than 100 scientific research institutes, including central and branch laboratories, economic laboratories, and industrial enterprises. The Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production publishes the *Seriya obshchestvennykh nauk* of the *Izvestiya sibirskogo otdeleniya akademii nauk SSSR*. This series on social sciences includes economic topics.

b. Other Institutions Related to the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, SO AN SSSR

Several organizations have close ties with the institute. The Institute of Mathematics SO AN (Academician and Doctor of Mathematical Sciences S.L. Sobolev is the Director) and its Mathematical-Economics Division work closely with the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production. Academician and Doctor of Mathematical Sciences L.V. Kantorovich is Deputy Director of the Institute of Mathematics, SO AN SSSR. He also serves as Director of the Mathematical-Economics Division of the Institute of Mathematics, SO AN SSSR, as a professor at Novosibirsk State University, and as a member of the editorial board of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*. A specialist in mathematical analysis, computer techniques, and economic-mathematical planning, Kantorovich was Director of the former Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods SO AN SSSR. V.M. Makarov, a mathematician interested in mathematical applications in economics, also works at the Institute of Mathematics.

Some of the institute's more prominent economists are the following:

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| Aganbegyan, A.G. .... | Director of the institute; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; member of editorial board of <i>Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody</i> ; Head of the Economics Department of Novosibirsk University; specialist in use of mathematical-economic models, optimal planning, and labor economics. |
| Alekseyev, A.M. ....  | Member of editorial board of WEIR; specialist in international comparisons of economic activities.  |

Gladyshev, A.N. ....	<i>Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik</i> ; specialist in labor economics.
Gorbunov, V.A. ....	Specialist in water transportation in Siberia.
Kalinovskiy, N.P. ....	Specialist in labor economics with interest in regional wage differentials.
Oldak, P.G. ....	Specialist in consumer welfare.
Orlov, B.P. ....	Deputy director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in the development of industry and transport.
Patrushev, V.D. ....	Specialist in labor economics.
Sominskiy, V.S. ....	Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in enterprise management.
Val'tukh, K.K. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Department of Economic Model Building; specialist in use of mathematical-economic models, optimal planning, and Marxist economic theory.
Zaslavskaya, T.I. ....	Specialist in agricultural economics.

## B. Executive Departments of the Government

### 1. Gosplan USSR

#### a. The Nature of Research Conducted Under Gosplan USSR

Gosplan (State Planning Committee) USSR was established in 1921 and subsequently has been reorganized a number of times, most recently in late 1965. Currently headed by N.K. Baybakov, Gosplan primarily is an operational economic planning organization, but the economic research that is conducted under its auspices probably is the most influential and important performed in the USSR. This research is aimed at perfecting economic plans, improving methods of planning, and finding ways to tighten control over the execution of plans. Because of the comprehensiveness of Soviet economic planning, this research touches practically all aspects of the economy.

To perform this economic research, Gosplan has collected a large group of the best trained and most able economists in the country. For the most part, these economists were obtained in conjunction with transfers of research functions from the USSR Sovnarkhoz (abolished in 1965) and from the Academy of Sciences, USSR. In addition, many outstanding individual economists have been brought in on a part-time consulting basis from the research institutions of the Academy of Sciences and from the vuzes. One of the principal features of this group of economists is its heavy weighting with specialists in econometrics and statistics. In addition to those engaged primarily in research in the economic research institutes and laboratories under Gosplan, a number of outstanding economists are engaged in administrative duties in Gosplan itself. Gosplan publishes the monthly journal, *Planovoye khozyaystvo*.

Some of the outstanding economists active in the work of Gosplan are as follows:

Baybakov, N.K. ....	Chairman of Gosplan (a position of ministerial rank).
Bachurin, A.V. ....	Deputy Chairman of Gosplan; Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Division of Finances and Production Costs; member of editorial board of <i>Planovoye khozyaystvo</i> ; specialist in real income and its utilization, and the state budget.
Chernyavskiy, V.O. ....	Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of Division on Introducing New Methods of Planning; specialist in optimization of planning, location of industry, productive efficiency, and industrial management.
Dorovskikh, A.B. ....	Head of the Sub-division for the National Economic Balance Sheet; specialist in production statistics.



- Drogichinskiy, N. .... Member of editorial board of *Planovoye khozyaystvo*; specialist in industrial administration and reform.
- Caponenko, G.S. .... Specialist in agricultural planning.
- Gusarov, A.S. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; *Dotsent*; Head of the Sub-division on Price Formation of State Price Committee of Gosplan; head of section in the Economics Faculty, Moscow University; specialist in price formation.
- Kolosoov, A.F. .... Chief Editor of *Planovoye khozyaystvo*; specialist in investment.
- Kossov, V.V. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in mathematical economics and input-output analysis.
- Krylov, P.N. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; Deputy Head of Consolidated Sub-division for the National Economic Plan; specialist in plan balances and consumption.
- Mel'nikov, N.V. .... Academician; also affiliated with the Council for the Study of Productive Resources.
- Oblomskiy, Ya.A. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; *Dotsent*; Head of Department for Introducing Computer Techniques into Planning; member of editorial board of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*; specialist in the application of mathematical methods in planning.
- Petrov, A.I. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; also affiliated with Moscow University; specialist in economic statistics and plan balances.
- Rakovskiy, M.Ye. .... Deputy Chairman of Gosplan; member of editorial board of *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody*; specialist in mathematical economics and technological progress.
- Rogovskiy, N.I. .... Head of Department of Labor Productivity and Labor Resources; member of editorial board of *Planovoye khozyaystvo*; specialist in labor economics.
- Shvyrvkov, V.V. .... *Dotsent*, Division of Introducing Economic-Mathematic Methods in Planning; also associated with Moscow Institute of National Economy; specialist in consumption.
- Vikhlyayev, A. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; member of Committee on Prices of Gosplan; specialist in pricing.
- Vinogradov, K.K. .... Deputy Head of Sector of Heavy Machine Building; specialist on the machine building industry.
- Volchkov, B.A. .... Specialist in using computers in plan formation.

Each union republic has its own Gosplan which is responsible for the more localized economic planning tasks within the republic. The most influential republic Gosplan in terms of the quality as well as the scope of its work is that of the RSFSR. The Central Scientific Economic Research Institute of Gosplan RSFSR (TsENII) has emphasized such areas of research as distribution of industry among the republic's economic regions, use of capital in industry, and the overall productive efficiency in industry. A.T. Taranov is the institute's director. Ye.V. Kasimovskiy, Doctor of Economic Sciences, is head of the institute's Department of Labor Productivity and a specialist in labor economics. O.D. Protsenko is a specialist in input-output analysis at the institute.

#### b. Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan\* (NIEI Gosplan)

The Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan, under the directorship of A.N. Yefimov, is the most active and influential of the Gosplan organizations engaged in economic research. Established in 1955 and later placed under the USSR Sovnarkhoz, it was transferred to Gosplan in 1960. The objective of the

\* Those institutes whose titles end with the words *Gosplana SSSR* are fully subordinate to and an integral part of the Gosplan organization. Institutes designated *pri Gosplane SSSR* are associated with Gosplan but are not actually part of Gosplan. For complete transliterated Russian titles of the following institutes, see Appendix A.

institute is to generalize the experience of planning and to suggest methods of resolving planning problems. The two basic areas of its research are management of the economy in the near term and long-range economic planning.

The institute pioneered in the field of input-output analysis (interbranch balance analysis according to Russian terminology) in the USSR, and it continues to give high priority to this field of activity. Recent research in the fields of interbranch balance analysis and mathematical programming has dealt with determining optimal relations among plant locations, transportation facilities, and the supply distribution network. Other recent research has concerned the allocation of capital investment and the use of labor resources. Research also is conducted on perfecting the methodology of planning and coordinating the plans of socialist countries. The institute emphasizes input-output analysis and mathematical methods.

A few of the economists active in the institute are:

Yefimov, A.N. ....	Director of the institute; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; member of editorial boards of <i>Planovoye khozyaystvo</i> and <i>Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody</i> ; specialist in planning theory, mathematical economics, economic forecasting, and input-output analysis.
Braginskiy, B.I. ....	Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in labor productivity in agriculture and industry.
Doroshin, I.I. ....	Specialist in pricing and the allocation of labor.
Ioffe, Ya.A. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in comparative economic systems.
Kats, V.I. ....	Director of Section for Planning and National Economic Balance Sheet; Chairman of Scientific Methodology Commission of NIEI Gosplan; specialist in planning methodology.
Kirichenko, V.N. ....	Deputy director of the institute; Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in long-term forecasting and planning of economic development.
Klemyshev, P.A. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in agricultural economics.
Konyus (Konus), A.A. ...	Specialist in theory of consumption.
Kotkovskiy, Ya.Ya. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in comparisons of economic activity among socialist countries.
Kudrov, V.M. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in national income account comparisons among countries and in the economy of the USA.
Lagutin, N.S. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in consumption, labor, and planning.
Litviakov, P.P. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in planning the allocation of labor.
Mayer, V.F. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Sub-section on the Standard of Living; specialist in wages and consumption.
Sobakinskikh, V.I. ....	Specialist in comparative measures of agricultural activity among countries.

### c. Scientific Research Institute on Price Formation (NII-Tsen)

The NII-Tsen, located in Moscow, was established in the last half of 1967 as an agency of the State Committee on Prices.\* Directed by Doctor of Economic

\* The Price Committee was set up in August 1965 under Gosplan USSR and is headed by Vladimir K. Sitnin, a former deputy minister of finance. The Committee, with the aid of its subordinate republic-level committees, was responsible for carrying out the 1966-1967 reform of wholesale prices in industry.

Sciences Yu. Yakovetz, the institute will conduct research on methods to improve price fixing.

The exact functions of the new institute and the research contemplated for members of its staff are not known. The time of its creation—just following the completion of a major price reform—suggests that one of its duties will be to review the effectiveness of the new prices and to recommend further changes where necessary. In general, the NII-Tsen will most likely be concerned with problems of price setting on a national scale and with coordinating the research programs of other institutes working in the field of price formation.

**d. Scientific Methods Commission for the Balance of the National Economy (or Scientific Methodology Commission)**

The Scientific Methods Commission for the Balance of the National Economy was created in 1967 under the Academic Council for Scientific Research of the Economics Institute of Gosplan USSR. Its purpose is to improve methodological work on the maintenance of "economic balance or proportionality." The commission is responsible for preventing duplication by coordinating the research of scientific institutions on balancing problems. Its main activities include the development and recommendation to Gosplan USSR and the republic gosplans of changes in planning methods that are aimed at facilitating the maintenance of economic proportionality. Active in the commission are V.I. Kats, Chairman; A.B. Dorovskikh; and V.F. Mayer.

**e. Council for the Study of Productive Resources (SOPS)**

The Council for the Study of Productive Resources was organized by the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences in 1930 and transferred to Gosplan in 1960. Its chief concern is questions of the optimal geographical distribution of economic activity, with particular reference to the underdeveloped areas of Siberia, the Far North, and the Far East.

Some of the Council's more outstanding economists are:

Nekrasov, N.N. ....	Chairman of the Council; Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; member of editorial board of <i>Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody</i> ; specialist in geographical distribution of industrial activities and economic development of Siberia with special interest in the chemical industry.
Batova, N. ....	Scientific Secretary of the council; specialist in resource distribution.
Ivanchenko, A.A. ....	Specialist in geographical distribution and utilization of labor.
Kistanov, V.V. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in regional development.
Lisichkin, S.M. ....	Deputy chairman of the council; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist on the petroleum industry.
Mel'nikov, N.V. ....	Academician; Doctor of Technical Sciences; also affiliated with Gosplan; Chairman of Commission for the Study of Productive Sources and Natural Resources, Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in planning the use of natural resources.
Mints, L.Ye. ....	Doctor of Economic Sciences; also affiliated with TsEMI; specialist in mathematical economics, input-output analysis, and labor utilization.

- Ostrovityanov, K.V. .... Academician; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Chairman of the Council on the Economic Regularity of the Development of Socialism and Its Transition to Communism; specialist in Marxist economic theory.
- Probst, A.Ye. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in technological progress and in geographical distribution of industry, especially the metallurgical and fuel industries.
- Vasil'yev, P.V. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in the lumber industry.

#### f. Institute of Complex Transportation Problems of Gosplan

The Institute of Complex Transportation Problems, under Gosplan USSR since 1960, engages in research on the problems of the development of the national transportation system. It is concerned with research on the coordinated development of the transportation system, on the coordination of transportation rates, and on optimal use of transportation facilities. Mathematical programming and regional input-output analysis sometimes are used in its research. Recently the institute concentrated on the development of its contribution to the five-year plan, "Basic Directions of the Development of Transport, 1966-70." Active in the institute are V.I. Dmitriyev, the director; V.N. Livshits; and Ya.V. Shukstal'.

#### g. Scientific Research Institute for the Organization of Management and Norms

The Scientific Research Institute for the Organization of Management and Norms was established in 1960 when the Scientific Research Economic Institute was transferred to Gosplan. The efforts of the Institute are focused on providing research support for problems related to enterprise management. It conducts research on the organization of enterprise management, the conduct of basic managerial duties, the calculation and planning of delivery schedules, the calculation of costs, and the management of material-technical supply activities. Professor N.M. Oznobin is director of the institute.

### 2. Central Statistical Administration (TsSU)

#### a. The Nature of Research Conducted in the Central Statistical Administration

The main tasks of the Central Statistical Administration (TsSU) are the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistical information. TsSU, however, has been reluctant in implementing new developments in information systems and cybernetics despite its responsibility for directing the proposed national computer network. Much of TsSU's work is focused on economic balances, major questions of allocation, the evaluation of new accounting and management procedures, and the compilation and improvement of various indexes. TsSU also has veto power over the collection and publication of data by other organizations.

As with Gosplan, each republic has its own statistical administration responsible for local and regional matters. Many of the economists in the Central Statistical Administration engage in both research and administrative work. Among their duties is editing of the monthly economic and statistical journal, *Vestnik statistiki*, published by TsSU.

Some of the more prominent economists and statisticians in TsSU are:

Starovskiy, V.N. ....	Director of TsSU (a position of ministerial rank); Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Professor; specialist in statistics.
Bagriy, P.I. ....	Formerly in the Statistical Office of the United Nations; specialist in comparisons of economic activity among countries.
Belousov, R.A. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Sector on Economic Management; specialist in pricing.
Belyakov, A.A. ....	Head of Sector on Statistics of Capital Construction.
Dumnov, D.I. ....	Specialist in statistics on agricultural labor.
Eydel'man, M.R. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Deputy Head of Sector on the National Economic Balance Sheet; specialist in input-output analysis.
Genin, S.Ya. ....	Specialist in economic statistics; edits all statistical handbooks.
Khlebnikov, V.B. ....	Deputy Director of the Administration of Agricultural Statistics; specialist in agricultural economics; formerly specialized in the ferrous metal industry.
Kravchenko, Ye. ....	Head of Sector on Agricultural Statistics.
Labok, P.I. ....	Deputy Head of Sector of Labor and Wage Statistics.
Maksimov, G.M. ....	Deputy Head of Sector on the Population Census.
Matyukha, I.Ya. ....	Head of Sector on Family Budget Surveys; specialist in consumption.
Monakhov, V.F. ....	Deputy Head of TsSU; specialist in statistics.
Partigul, S.P. ....	Head of the Sector on Trade Statistics; specialist in housing and consumption.
Pod'yachikh, P.G. ....	Deputy Director of TsSU; Head of the Census Administration; specialist in statistics and demography.
Pogosov, I.A. ....	Head of Sector on Industrial Statistics; specialist in industrial production measures.
Sazonov, S.V. ....	Deputy Director of TsSU; Head of Sector for Computer Operations; specialist in use of computers in economic management.
Sobol', V.A. ....	Head of Sector on the National Economic Balance Sheet; Chief Editor of <i>Vestnik statistiki</i> .
Stolyarov, S.G. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Sector on Price Statistics and Price Formation; specialist in pricing.
Strumilin, S.G. ....	Academician; Doctor of Economic Sciences; also affiliated with Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR; formerly Deputy Director of TsSU; member of Collegium of TsSU; specialist in consumption, Marxist economic theory, and Soviet economic history.
Tsyrlin, L.M. ....	Head of Sector on Statistics of Capitalist Countries; specialist in comparative indexes of industrial production.
Ul'yanova, A.F. ....	Head of Sector of Labor and Wage Statistics.
Volodarskiy, L.M. ....	Deputy Director of TsSU; Doctor of Economic Sciences; member of editorial board of <i>Planovoye khozyaystvo</i> ; specialist in industrial statistics.
Yezhov, A.I. ....	Deputy Director of TsSU; specialist in industrial statistics and demography.

#### b. Scientific Research Institute for Planning Computer Centers and Systems of Economic Information TsSU (NII TsSU)

The primary focus of the Scientific Research Institute for Planning Computer Centers and Systems of Economic Information of TsSU, organized in 1963, is on the development of a nationwide system for collecting, storing, and processing economic information using electronic computer techniques. Some of its main projects deal with accounting statistics, economic information systems within enterprises, indicators of economic activity, and indexes of living standards and population movements in the USSR. Professor A. Ya. Boyarskiy, the director,

is a doctor of economic sciences and a specialist in demography and mathematical statistics. Ya.N. Khanelis, who is also associated with the Moscow Institute of National Economy, is Head of the Sector on Indexes of Demand and Supply.

### 3. State Committee for Construction Affairs (Gosstroy): Scientific Research Institute of Construction Economics (NIIES)

The Scientific Research Institute of Construction Economics was created in 1956 under the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR. It was transferred to the jurisdiction of the State Committee for Construction Affairs (Gosstroy) USSR when the administration of construction was reorganized in 1963. It is the principal research organization dealing with applied and theoretical problems in the economics of construction, but much of its most important work is performed in collaboration with other institutes and organizations. The Scientific Research Institute of Construction Economics issues technically oriented manuals and instructions on construction norms and estimates, the employment of building materials, and methodologies for calculating the relative efficiency of investment in the construction and building materials industries. The institute participates in input-output work as it affects the construction sector of the Soviet economy and also participates in CEMA meetings that deal with construction in an intra-bloc context.

Candidate of Technical Sciences P.B. Gorbushin is the Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Construction Economics. The institute is organized conventionally into departments, sectors, and laboratories. It also has a central norm research bureau, a scientific council that sponsors conferences on problems in construction economics, and *kafedra* of higher learning that offer postgraduate work leading to the degree of candidate.

Of the economists who hold positions in the institute the following are most prominent:

Gorbushin, P.B. ....	Director of the institute; specialist in the economics of construction.
Chudnovskiy, D.M. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of the Department of the Material-Technical Base of Construction; specialist in building materials.
Kiyevskiy, V. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; head of a sector; specialist in the planning of construction.
Rekitar, Ya.A. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in the economics of building materials and designs.
Rotshteyn, A.G. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Chief of the Department of Planning.
Vaynshteyn, B.S. ....	Deputy director of the institute; Candidate of Economic Sciences; member of the Scientific Council on Economic Effectiveness, Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in technological progress in construction.

### 4. Ministry of Trade: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Consumer Demand and Marketing Conditions (VNIKS)

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Consumer Demand and Marketing Conditions was organized in 1965 under the Ministry of Trade. I.M. Khrekin is the institute's director, and its deputy director is B.I. Gogol'. The institute, which also has branches in the republics, expects to have its own computer center to process data from consumer surveys and other sources. Economists, commodity specialists, and programmers will implement the institute's mathematical and statistical approach to market study.

The institute's research includes the study of demand for specific products, the evaluation of general conditions in the consumer goods market, and the forecasting of consumer demand; the institute also participates in planning regional commodity distribution.

#### 5. State Committee on Labor and Wages: Scientific Research Institute of Labor (NII Truda)

The Scientific Research Institute of Labor and its parent organization, the State Committee on Labor and Wages, were created in 1955 to increase the attention given to labor and wage problems. The research of the institute is focused on fields related to the allocation of labor services, including labor norms and wage rates, economic incentives, wage administration, and industrial organization. The institute places considerable emphasis on the application of mathematical methods to economic research and employs numerous specialists in input-output analysis and linear programming. The institute's reports frequently appear in the monthly journal *Sotsialisticheskiiy trud*, published by the State Committee on Labor and Wages.

A few of the outstanding economists associated with the work of the institute are as follows:

Kapustin, Ye.I.	Director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of <i>Kafedra</i> of Political Economy of Moscow University; member of editorial board of <i>Sotsialisticheskiiy trud</i> ; specialist in labor economics, particularly wage matters.
Figurnov, S.P.	Specialist in measurement of real wages and consumption.
Moshenskiy, M.G.	Specialist in wages in non-Communist economies.
Onika, D.G.	Doctor of Technical Sciences; former head of the institute; specialist in labor economics.
Pravdin, D.I.	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Department of Labor and Wages; specialist in wages.
Rimashevskaya, N.M.	Head of Laboratory for Mathematical and Statistical Methods of the institute; specialist in income analysis, wage differentials, and mathematical economics.
Shapiro, I.I.	Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in labor norms and wages.
Shkurko, S.I.	Head of Section on Wages; head of a section of State Committee on Labor and Wages; specialist in wage administration.
Shishkin, N.I.	Head of Section on Labor Productivity and Utilization of Labor Resources.

#### 6. Ministry of Foreign Trade: Scientific Institute of Market Research (NIKI)

The Scientific Institute of Market Research of the Ministry of Foreign Trade USSR was established in 1947. Its chief activities are studying economic conditions in the non-Communist world and situations in principal world markets, developing long-term forecasts of conditions in the international markets for principal types of Soviet exports, and studying Soviet trading methods. The institute provides research for the Ministry of Foreign Trade as an aid to the implementation of foreign trade policy.

The institute, which employs more than 360 people, has six sections: Economics of Foreign States, Commodity Markets, Prices, Foreign Commercial Information, Statistics, and Study of Foreign Firms. The institute regularly publishes *Byulleten' inostrannoy kommercheskoy informatsii* and a series of

papers devoted to more complete studies of particular questions. The Ministry of Foreign Trade's journal, *Vneshnyaya trgovlya*, also provides an outlet for the institute's research. N.V. Orlov is director of the institute.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade also has an Academy of Foreign Trade in Moscow that is almost exclusively devoted to educational activities and, in addition, an Institute of Foreign Trade in Leningrad that conducts a limited amount of research work. Practically all of the research under the Ministry of Foreign Trade is narrowly specialized commercial research; theoretical research in international economics is done primarily in other research organizations.

#### 7. Ministry of Finance: Scientific Research Institute of Finance (NIFI)

The Scientific Research Institute of Finance of the Ministry of Finance USSR was established in 1936 to provide research support for the parent ministry. Since then the institute has acquired duties which include basic research in finance and the collection and analysis of statistical material on state budgets, taxes, credit, money flows, and wages in Communist and major non-Communist countries. In addition to its major publications—usually generalizations of experience in administering the financial system—the institute publishes periodic surveys of financial and currency conditions in foreign countries. Many of its reports are published in *Finansy SSSR*, the journal of the Ministry of Finance. The work of the institute is divided among the following four sections: Budgetary Finance; Finance of Branches of the Economy of the USSR; Credit and Monetary Circulation in the USSR; and Finance, Money, and Credit in Foreign Countries.

More currently the institute has conducted research on the role of finances in economic operations under the newly reformed system of organization and management. In addition, it has continued its work on capital investment in agriculture and *khozraschet* in agriculture.

A few of the economists associated with the work of the Scientific Research Institute of Finance are as follows:

Kosyachenko, G.P. ....	Director of the institute; Professor; specialist in incentives and profit indexes, and Soviet financial history.
Lavrov, V.V. ....	Specialist in public finance, accounting, and consumption.
Lushin, S.I. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Sector for Application of Mathematical Methods in Financial Planning.
Ryumin, S.M. ....	Deputy director of the institute; member of editorial board of <i>Finansy SSSR</i> ; specialist in industrial finances.
Semenov, V.N. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Sector on Agricultural Finances; specialist in finance, credit, and cost accounting in agriculture.
Sitaryan, S.A. ....	Deputy director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in finance.
Tul'chenskiy, L.I. ....	Candidate of Economic Sciences and <i>Starshiy sotrudnik</i> ; specialist in the economics of education.

#### 8. Ministry of Agriculture

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, headed by V.V. Matskevich, has administrative control over the primary organs specializing in agricultural economics research. Most of the important research work within the structure of the Ministry is believed to be carried out by two organizations: the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics (VNIIESKh) and the Department of Economics and Organization of Agriculture of the All-Union



Academy of Agricultural Sciences named for V.I. Lenin (VASKhNIL). The former organization was established in 1955, the latter in 1956.\*

In recent years, the work programs of both VNIIESKh and VASKhNIL increasingly appear to be focused on common research tasks, which, taken together with other evidence, suggest close coordination of functions and possibly amalgamation of some facilities and staffs (for example, libraries and administrative staffs). The research effort of both groups is currently directed to the formulation of a 15-year plan (1966-80) for the overall development of agriculture. In addition, the studies of both organizations tend to focus on similar topics: land use, labor productivity and incentives, regional distribution of crops and livestock, agricultural prices and finance, and standardized cost accounting for collective and state farms.

A few of the economists active in the work of the two research groups are as follows:

**a. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics (VNIIESKh)**

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Aleksandrov, N.P. .... | Director of the institute; Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; member of the editorial board of <i>Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva</i> .             |
| Boyev, V.R. ....       | Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Price Division; specialist in agricultural pricing.  |
| Kotov, G.G. ....       | Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in agricultural labor.   |
| Kravchenko, R.G. ....  | Deputy director of the institute; Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in the application of computers to agricultural management.           |
| Lapkes, Ya.B. ....     | Candidate of Agricultural Sciences; specialist in comparative performance in agriculture among countries and in farming methods.                   |
| Mityushkin, T.S. ....  | Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of Section on Finances and Record Keeping in Agricultural Enterprises; specialist in agricultural accounting. |
| Rusakov, G.K. ....     | Deputy director of the institute; Candidate of Agricultural Sciences; specialist in agricultural accounting.                                       |
| Vayner, M.G. ....      | Candidate of Agricultural Sciences; specialist in investment, supply, and organization in agriculture.   |

**b. Department of Economics and Organization of Agriculture of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named for V. I. Lenin (VASKhNIL)**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Kletskiy, L.M. ....   | Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; Professor, Academy of Agriculture, Ukraine.  |
| Kolesnev, S.G. ....   | Academician of VASKhNIL; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of the Department of Organization of Socialist Agricultural Enterprises at the Moscow Agricultural Academy named for K.A. Timiryazev; specialist in agricultural organization and agricultural labor. |
| Loza, G.M. ....       | Academic Secretary of the Department; member of editorial board of <i>Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva</i> ; specialist in agricultural management and planning.  |
| Moiseyev, M.I. ....   | Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL.  |
| Obolenskiy, K.P. .... | Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; Doctor of Economic Sciences; former Director of VNIIESKh; specialist in a broad range of agricultural economic matters.  |

\* VASKhNIL is not to be confused with the Agricultural Academy named for K.A. Timiryazev. Both are academies, both offer advanced training and research, but only VASKhNIL members are entitled to the rank of academician.

Romanenko, I.N. ....	Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; Doctor of Economic Sciences.
Sergeyev, S.S. ....	Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; specialist in cost and productivity in agriculture.
Tikhomirov, M.I. ....	Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; Doctor of Agricultural Sciences; Director of the Siberian Affiliate of the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics; specialist in mechanization.
Tikhonov, V.A. ....	Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Director of All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Labor Organization and Wages (VNIISKhT); specialist in technological progress in agriculture.
Tulupnikov, A.I. ....	Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; Candidate of Economic Sciences; Director of the All Union Institute of Scientific-Technical Information on Agriculture; former Director of VNIIESKh.
Udachin, S.A. ....	Academician of VASKhNIL; Head of Department of the Moscow Institute of Land Survey Engineers; member of editorial board of <i>Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva</i> ; specialist in the problems of land utilization.
Vanag, Ya.F. ....	Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL; Professor.

### C. Universities and Educational Institutes

Higher education for economists is provided by 30 specialized engineering-economic, economic, financial, and trade institutes. One hundred and eighty economics faculties exist in universities and technical and agricultural institutes. In addition to maintaining fairly heavy teaching loads, members of the economic faculties of these institutions engage in some research. Those institutions that perform research of relatively high quality and employ the more outstanding personnel are discussed below.

#### 1. Moscow State University (MGU)

Moscow State University, named for M.V. Lomonosov, the largest and most prominent institution of higher education in the USSR, has an Economics Faculty that is divided into eight chairs, or *kafedra*: Political Economy, History of the National Economy and Economic Thought, Economics of Foreign Countries, Economics of Planning in Industry, Economics of Planning in Agriculture, Statistics and Accounting, Analysis of Economic Activity of Socialist Enterprises, and Mathematical Methods in Economic Analysis (Economic Cybernetics).

The members of each of these departments conduct research primarily of a theoretical character on problems within their fields of specialization. The university publishes a monthly journal, *Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta*, with a special economics series, *Seriya ekonomika*, appearing bi-monthly.

Some of the members of the Economics Faculty are as follows:

Sokolov, M.M. ....	Dean of Faculty of Economics; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of <i>Kafedra</i> of Agricultural Economics; formerly Chief Editor of <i>Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta</i> ; specialist in agricultural economics, particularly the pricing of agricultural products.
Berri, L.Ya. ....	Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of <i>Kafedra</i> of Economic Planning; member of editorial board of <i>Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta</i> , <i>Seriya ekonomika</i> ; specialist in mathematics, economic planning, and the US economy.

- Boyarskiy, A.Ya. .... Professor of economic statistics; Head of *Kafedra* of Statistics in the Economics Faculty; also associated with NII TsSU; specialist in mathematical economics and demography.
- Dadayan, V.S. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Deputy Head of *Kafedra* of Mathematical Methods in Economic Analysis; specialist in optimal planning, prices, and economic growth.
- Fedorenko, N.P. .... Academician; Director of TsEMI, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Head of *Kafedra* of Mathematical Methods in Economic Analysis.
- Gusarov, A.S. .... Head of section in the Economics Faculty; also affiliated with Gosplan.
- Kolmogorov, A.N. .... Academician; Professor of Mathematics; specialist in mathematics and information theory.
- Menshikov, S.M. .... Also affiliated with Institute of World Economics and International Relations.
- Nikolayev, A.B. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; *Dotsent*, *Kafedra* of Political Economy; specialist in economic competition between the United States and the USSR.
- Omarovskiy, A.G. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of *Kafedra* of Economics and Planning of Industry; specialist in the machine building industry.
- Osad'ko, M.P. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor, *Kafedra* of Political Economy; specialist in enterprise operations and collective farm organization.
- Solodkov, M.V. .... Editor of *Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya ekonomika*.
- Spiridonova, N.S. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; member of editorial board of *Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya ekonomika*; specialist in Marxist economic theory and *khozraschet*.
- Tatur, S.K. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of *Kafedra* of Bookkeeping and Analysis of Economic Activity of Enterprises; member of editorial board of *Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya ekonomika*; specialist in industrial accounting.
- Tsagolov, N.A. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor, *Kafedra* of Political Economy of Economics Faculty; member of editorial board of *Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya ekonomika*; specialist in Marxist economic theory and the history of economic thought.
- Yagodkin, V.N. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; *Kafedra* of Political Economy; member of editorial board of *Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya ekonomika*; specialist in price formation, demography, and labor.
- Yemel'yanov, A.M. .... *Dotsent*, *Kafedra* of Political Economy; specialist in agricultural economics.
- Zal'tsman, L.M. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor, *Kafedra* of Economics and Planning of Agriculture; specialist in agricultural organization.

## 2. Leningrad State University (LGU) named for A. A. Zhdanov

The university publishes a semi-monthly journal with a quarterly economic series, *Vestnik leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya ekonomika, filosofiya i pravo*.

Some of the members of the economics faculty are:

- Blyakhman, L.S. .... *Dotsent*; specialist in industrial labor economics.
- Diderikhs, A. .... Member of the university's Laboratory for Economic Mathematical Investigations.
- Romanchenko, G.P. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in agricultural economics.
- Tikhomero, I. .... Head of *Kafedra* of Economics.
- Tilpanov, S.I. .... Head of *Kafedra* of the Economics of Contemporary Capitalism.

### 3. Moscow Institute of National Economy (MINKh)

The Institute, named for G.V. Plekhanov, was founded in 1906 and is the largest Soviet institution of higher education for training economists. The institute's five faculties are economics of trade, economics of commodities, economics of technology, accounting, and economics and planning of state supply.

A few of the institute's outstanding economists are:

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Birman, A.M. ....      | Pro-rector of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of <i>Kafedra</i> of Finance and Credit; specialist in finance and management.   |
| Bunimovich, V.A. ....  | Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in amortization, cost calculation, and pricing.   |
| Fel'd, S.D. ....       | Candidate of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in planning, energy balances, and technological progress.   |
| Gogol', B.I. ....      | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; also affiliated with the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Consumer Demand and Marketing Conditions; specialist in retail trade. |
| Itin, L.I. ....        | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of <i>Kafedra</i> of the Economics of Industry; specialist on productive efficiency in industry.   |
| Kamenitser, S.Ye. .... | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of <i>Kafedra</i> of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Enterprises; specialist in organizing and planning industrial production.                   |
| Khanelis, Ya.N. ....   | Candidate of Economic Sciences; also affiliated with NII TsSU; specialist in consumption statistics.  |
| Lokshin, E.Yu. ....    | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in industrial organization and material-technical supply.  |
| Malyy, I.G. ....       | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in index number theory and statistics.   |
| Mil'ner, B.Z. ....     | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Head of the Central Research Laboratory for the Economics of Organization and Production of the institute; specialist in industrial organization and labor.        |
| Shvyrkov, V.V. ....    | Specialist on consumption; also associated with Gosplan.  |
| Smekhov, B.M. ....     | Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in long-term planning of investment.  |
| Turetskiy, Sh.Ya. .... | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of <i>Kafedra</i> of Special Economic Problems; specialist in costs of production, pricing, economic balances, and consumption.                    |

### 4. Moscow Financial Institute

The Moscow Financial Institute, founded in 1946, trains specialists in accounting and finance for work in industrial enterprises and in governmental financial organs. The institute consists of five faculties: finance, credit, accounting, international finance, and computers and mechanical data processing.

Among the economists on the faculty of the institute are the following:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Allakhverdyan, D.A. .... | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Deputy Chairman of Council for Cost Accounting and Material Incentives; also affiliated with the Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in public finance and financial planning. |
| Atlas, M.S. ....         | Professor; specialist in public finance, banking, and Marxist economic theory.   |
| Atlas, Z.V. ....         | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in money flows and finance.   |

- Mar'yakhin, G.L. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; *Starshiy sotrudnik*; specialist in finance and taxation.
- Maslov, P.P. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of *Kafedra* of Statistics; specialist in mathematical model building, statistical theory, and consumption statistics.
- Zlobin, I.D. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; specialist in finance.

#### 5. Leningrad Finance-Economics Institute named for N. A. Voznesenskiy

The Leningrad Finance-Economics Institute, founded in 1930, offers courses in finance and credit, industrial organization and management, statistics, and accounting. Its main task is to train finance and accounting personnel for industrial enterprises and government organizations.

A few of the economists on the faculty of the institute are:

- Aleksandrov, A.A. .... Professor of Finance.
- Kantor, L.M. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in price formation and industrial finance and management.
- Lavrikov, Ya.A. .... Director of the institute.
- Rotshteyn, A.I. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of *Kafedra* of Statistics; specialist in industrial statistics.

#### 6. Moscow Economic Statistics Institute (MESI)

The Moscow Economic Statistics Institute, created in 1932, trains specialists in statistics and mechanized data processing for work in various state organizations. Research at the institute concentrates on the application of statistical techniques to rather narrowly defined economic problems in such areas as quality control, the analysis of wage scales, and the study of housing needs. The institute offers courses in industrial and transportation statistics, agricultural and trade statistics, demographic studies, and automatic data processing.

Among the economists doing research at the institute are:

- Baklanov, G.I. .... Professor; Head of *Kafedra* of Industrial Statistics; specialist in industrial statistics.
- Korolev, M.A. .... Director of the institute; Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in data processing and computer languages.

#### 7. Moscow Engineering-Economics Institute named for S. Ordzhonikidze

The most recent research efforts of the Moscow Engineering-Economics Institute, created in 1923, have been concentrated on improving control of industrial production and introducing computer technology into management. The institute has a Laboratory for the Economics and Organization of Production. Courses offered at the institute cover the organization and management of the machine building, chemical, power, automotive transport, and air transport industries. The Institute's director, Professor O.V. Kozlova, is a doctor of economic sciences and a specialist in economic management.

#### 8. Leningrad Engineering-Economics Institute named for Tol'yatti (Togliatti)

The Leningrad Engineering-Economics Institute, founded in 1930, although primarily an engineering school, offers some training in economics, especially in terms of the organization and management of various branches of the economy. The institute offers courses dealing with the machine building, automotive transport, chemical and power industries.

#### D. Cybernetics Organizations

Some important work of an economic nature is performed in cybernetics institutes and computer centers rather than in organizations that are strictly economic in character. Such work includes analysis, formulation, and statement of economic problems as well as actual calculation of their solution. Most of this work can be characterized as the use of mathematical programming and other mathematical methods as tools in economic planning. The problems that are attacked sometimes involve the manipulation of abstract national economic models but more often are concrete, narrowly defined problems concerning the management of a given plant or group of plants, the utilization of a given pool of transportation equipment, or the exploitation of energy sources in a given region.

The cybernetics organizations that are most prominent in economic work are as follows: Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, directed by Academician A.A. Dorodnitsyn; Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Siberian Department, directed by Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, G.I. Marchuk; Computer Center of Gosplan, directed by N.I. Kovalev; Institute of Electronic Controlling Machines, directed by B.N. Naumov; Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev, directed by Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences V.M. Glushkov.

#### E. Other Economists

In this section are listed other important research economists who have not been clearly identified with a particular research organization or whose organization is not described in Section IV.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Aleksandrov, A.P. ....   | Academician; Director of the Institute of Atomic Energy; Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences; specialist in the economics of nuclear power engineering in the USSR.             |
| Arkhipov, A.I. ....      | Candidate of Economic Sciences; Council of Ministers, USSR; specialist in agricultural finances.   |
| Ashimbayev, T.A. ....    | Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences of Kazakh SSR; specialist in the Kazakh economy.   |
| Bashin, M.L. ....        | Director of a department of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technical-Economic Research and Scientific Information; specialist in planning.                             |
| Basyuk, T.L. ....        | Possibly associated with VNIIESKh; Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in agricultural organization and in the application of mathematical methods in agricultural economics. |
| Belkin, V.B. ....        | Candidate of Economic Sciences; member of State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education; specialist in the training and utilization of industrial workers.                      |
| Berg, A.I. ....          | Academician; specialist in cybernetics.  |
| Bor, M.Z. ....           | Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; former Director of Scientific Research Institute for Administration and Norms; specialist in planning, management, and consumption.          |
| Fayermen, Ye.Yu. ....    | Specialist in mathematical economics.  |
| Kaplan, I.I. ....        | Head of Laboratory on Problems of the Economics of Public Education at Moscow Pedagogical Institute; specialist in labor economics.  |
| Konnik, I.I. ....        | Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in finance.   |
| Korzhenevskiy, I.I. .... | Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Trade; specialist in consumption.   |

- Kudryavtsev, A.S. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; All-Union Correspondence Trade Union Vuz; specialist in labor economics.
- Laptev, V.V. .... Institute of State and Law, Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in the legal rights of enterprises.
- Leont'yev, L.A. .... Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, SSSR; specialist in economic organization and Marxist economic theory.
- Liberman, Ye.G. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Chairman of the Department of Political Economy of Kharkov Engineering-Economic Institute; specialist in economic organization, management methods, and incentives.
- Lutsenko, A.I. .... Possibly associated with the Central Statistical Administration; specialist in animal husbandry statistics.
- Lyando, A.M. .... Head of a *Kafedra* of Kazan Financial-Economic Institute; specialist in the planning of financial balances for the economy.
- Makarova, M.F. .... Professor at Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, *Kafedra* of Economic Sciences; specialist in distribution of consumer goods and Marxist economic theory.
- Malafeyev, A.N. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; has written a history of Soviet price formation; specialist in pricing.
- Mayzenberg, L.I. .... Deputy Chairman of State Committee on Price Formation.
- Morozov, V.A. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; Deputy Director of the All-Union Institute for Scientific-Technical Information on Agriculture (VINTISKh).
- Nesmiy, M. .... Specialist in collective farm finances.
- Okhapkin, K.A. .... Specialist in remuneration in collective farms.
- Orlov, Ya. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in the distribution of consumer goods.
- Perevedentsev, V.I. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; formerly at the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, USSR; currently at the Institute of World Trade Union Movements; specialist in population migration and censuses.
- Petrochenko, P.F. .... Institute of World Trade Union Movements; specialist in wages and labor.
- Plyshevskiy, B.P. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in national income accounting.
- Pontryagin, L. .... Academician; Professor; head of a section of the Mathematics Institute named for V.A. Steklov; a mathematician who specializes in the application of mathematics to basic economic problems.
- Sarkisyan, G.S. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; specialist in consumption and income.
- Shvyrkov, Yu.M. .... Specialist in systems for classifying Soviet industrial production.
- Sitnin, V.K. .... Chairman of State Committee on Price Formation; specialist in pricing, accounting, economic management, and finance.
- Skovoroda, K.M. .... Head of the Planning Economics Administration of the Ministry of Trade; specialist in planning and the development of retail trade.
- Solov'yev, Yu.P. .... Specialist in econometrics, with interest in the aggregate production function of the USSR, 1951-63.
- Sukharevskiy, Yu.B. .... Deputy Chairman of State Committee on Labor and Wages.
- Suslov, I.F. .... *Dotsent*, Department of Economics of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the CPSU; specialist in agricultural economics.
- Terekhov, L.L. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; Head of *Kafedra* of Mathematical Methods in Planning of Kiev Institute of National Economy; specialist in Marxist economic theory, mathematical economics, and optimal planning.

- Tikhonov, I.A. .... Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor; Head of the Leningrad affiliate of the Institute of World Trade Union Movements; member of editorial board of WEIR; specialist in labor economics and labor history.
- Vaag, L.A. .... Thought to be still employed by Gosplan; specialist in price formation and industrial administration.
- Veduta, N.I. .... Director of the Central Scientific Research and Technological Planning Institute for the Organization and Technology of Control; Doctor of Economic Sciences; specialist in scientific administration and technological progress.
- Veselkov, F.S. .... Specialist in material incentives.
- Volkov, A. .... Chairman of State Committee on Labor and Wages.
- Yampol'skiy, S.M. .... Academician of Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR; Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor, Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR; specialist in labor economics.
- Yevenko, I.A. .... Candidate of Economic Sciences; member of State Committee on Material-Technical Supply; specialist in economic planning and use of computer techniques in management.
- Timofeyev, T.T. .... Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Doctor of Historical Sciences; Director of the Institute of World Trade Union Movements; member of the editorial board of WEIR; specialist in labor economics and labor history.
- Terent'yev, M.L. .... Chief of the Economics Division of the Department of Economic Development and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture; specialist in agricultural finances.



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## APPENDIX A

### Transliterated and Translated Titles of Institutes and Organizations

This appendix provides a transliteration of the Russian language designations (and their abbreviations) for the several institutes referred to in translated form in the text.

#### Institutes:

1. Academy of Sciences of the USSR (*Akademiya nauk SSSR*—AN SSSR).
2. Department of Economic Sciences (*Otdeleniye ekonomicheskikh nauk*).
3. Institute of Economics (*Institut ekonomiki akademii nauk SSSR*—IE, AN SSSR).
4. Institute of Economics of World Socialist Systems (*Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy akademii nauk SSSR*—IEMSS AN SSSR).
5. Institute of World Economics and International Relations (*Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy, akademii nauk SSSR*—IMEMO, AN SSSR).
6. Institute of the United States of America (*Institut po Soyedinennym Shtatam Ameriki*—ISShA).
7. Central Mathematical Economics Institute (*Tsentral'nyy ekonomicheskoye-matematicheskoye institut*—TsEMI).
8. Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences (*Sibirskoye otdeleniye akademii nauk SSSR*—SO AN SSSR).
9. Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production (*Institut ekonomiki i organizatsii promyshlennogo proizvodstva Sibirskogo otdeleniya akademii nauk SSSR*—IE i OPP SO AN SSSR).
10. Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Siberian Department (*Vychislitel'nyy tsentr akademii nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye*).
11. Gosplan USSR (*Gosudarstvennyy planovoy komitet SSSR*).
12. Central Scientific Economic Research Institute of Gosplan RSFSR (*Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskoye institut pri Gosplane RSFSR*—TsENII).
13. Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskoye institut Gosplana SSSR*—NIEI Gosplan).
14. Scientific Research Institute on Price Formation of the State Committee on Prices of Gosplan USSR (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tsenoobrazovaniyu gosudarstvennogo komiteta tsen pri Gosplane SSSR*—NIITsen).
15. Scientific Methods Commission for the Balance of the National Economy (*Komissiya nauchno-issledovatel'skikh metodov po balansu narodnogo khozyaystva pri ychenom sovete NIEI*).
16. Council for the Study of Productive Resources of Gosplan USSR (*Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Gosplane SSSR*—SOPS).
17. Institute of Electronic Controlling Machines (*Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin*—IEUM).
18. Institute of Complex Transportation Problems of Gosplan (*Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem pri Gosplane SSSR*).
19. Computer Center of Gosplan (*Vychislitel'nyy tsentr pri Gosplane*—VTs).
20. Scientific Research Institute for the Organization of Management and Norms (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut planirovaniya i normativov pri Gosplane*).
21. Central Statistical Administration (*Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye*—TsSU).
22. Scientific Research Institute for Planning Computer Centers and Systems of Economic Information TsSU (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po proyektirovaniyu vychislitel'nykh tsentrov i sistem ekonomicheskoy informatsii TsSU SSSR*—NII TsSU SSSR).

23. Scientific Research Institute of Construction Economics (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva—NIIES*).
24. All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Consumer Demand and Marketing Conditions (*Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po izucheniiy sprosа naseleniya na tovary narodnogo potrebleniya—VNIKS*).
25. Scientific Research Institute of Labor (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda—NII Truda*).
26. Scientific Research Conjuncture Institute (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon'yunkturnyy institut—NIKI*).
27. Scientific Research Institute of Finance (*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut Ministerstva finansov SSSR—NIFI*).
28. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics (*Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva—VNIIESKh*).
29. Department of Economics and Organization of Agriculture of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named for V.I. Lenin (*Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenin—VASKhNIL*).
30. Moscow State University (*Moskovskiy ordena Lenina i ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameniy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova—MGU*).
31. Leningrad State University (*Leningradskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova—LGU*).
32. Moscow Institute of National Economy (*Moskovskiy ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameniy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V. Plekhanova—MINKh*).
33. Moscow Financial Institute (*Moskovskiy finansovyy institut—MFI*).
34. Leningrad Finance-Economics Institute (*Leningradskiy finansovo-ekonomicheskyy institut—LFEI*).
35. Moscow Economics Statistics Institute (*Moskovskiy ekonomiko-statisticheskyy institut—MESI*).
36. Moscow Engineering Economics Institute (*Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze—MIEI*).
37. Leningrad Engineering Economics Institute (*Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskyy institut*).

## APPENDIX B

### Transliterated and Translated Titles of Journals

The following list of transliterated and translated journals is not intended to be an exhaustive compendium of economic journals. Journals are included only if they are mentioned in the text as the publication of a particular institute or if their editors are described.

1. *Byulleten' inostranoy kommercheskoy informatsii* (Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information).
2. *Ekonomika i matematicheskiye metody* (Economics and Mathematical Methods).
3. *Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva* (Economics of Agriculture).
4. *Finansy SSSR* (Finances of the USSR).
5. *Izvestiya sibirskogo otdeleniya akademii nauk SSSR, seriya obshchestvennykh nauk* (News of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Social Sciences Series).
6. *Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya* (World Economics and International Relations—WEIR).
7. *Planovoye khozyaystvo* (Planned Economy).
8. *Sotsialisticheskiy trud* (Socialist Labor).
9. *Vestnik akademii nauk SSSR* (Herald of the Academy of Sciences, USSR).
10. *Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta, seriya ekonomika* (Herald of Moscow University, Economics Series).
11. *Vestnik leningradskogo universiteta, seriya ekonomika* (Herald of Leningrad University, Economics Series).
12. *Vestnik statistiki* (Herald of Statistics).
13. *Vneshnyaya trgovlya* (Foreign Trade).
14. *Voprosy ekonomiki* (Problems of Economics).

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## APPENDIX C

### Addresses of Research Institutes and Organizations

INSTITUTES	ADDRESS
Akademiya nauk SSSR .....	Leninskiy Prospekt, 14, Moscow
Otdeleniye ekonomicheskikh nauk, AN SSSR ..	Vtoraya Yaroslavskaia Ulitsa 13, Room 48, Moscow
Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR .....	Volkonka, 14, Moscow
Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy, AN SSSR .....	Yaroslavskaia Ulitsa, 13, Moscow
Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy, AN SSSR .....	Vtoraya Yaroslavskaia Ulitsa 3, Korpus 8, Moscow
Institut po Soyedinennym Shtatam Ameriki ...	Khlebnii Pereulok, 2/3, Moscow, G-69
Tsentrallyy ekonomicheskoye-matematicheskii institut .....	Korpus 7, Lenin Prospekt, 14, Moscow V-71, USSR
Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR .....	Novosibirsk
Institut ekonomiki i organizatsii promyshlen- nogo proizvodstva Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR .....	Novosibirsk
Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR, sibirskoye ot- deleniye .....	Akademicheskii gorodok, Novosibirsk, USSR
Gosudarstvennyy planovyy komitet SSSR .....	Prospekt Marksa, 12, Moscow
Tsentrallyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii institut pri Gosplane RSFSR .....	Smolenskiy Bul'var, 3/5, Moscow
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii in- stitut Gosplana SSSR .....	Khoroshevskiy Perviy Proyezd A-284, Dom 3a, Moscow
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tse- nozavozhivaniyu gosudarstvennogo komiteta tse- n pri Gosplane SSSR .....	Moscow
Komissiya nauchno-issledovatel'skikh metodov po balansu narodnogo khozyaystva pri ychenom sovetu NIEI .....	Moscow
Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Gosplane SSSR .....	Ulitsa Vavilova, 7, Moscow
Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem pri Gosplane SSSR .....	Moscow Nizhnaya Krasnosel'skaya, 39, Moscow
Vychislitel'nyy tsentr pri Gosplane .....	Prospekt Marksa, 4, Stroyeniye 1, Moscow
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut planirovaniya i normativov pri Gosplane .....	Ulitsa Chernyakhovskogo, 16, Moscow
Tsentrallyy statisticheskoye upravleniye .....	Ulitsa Kirova, 39, Moscow
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po proyektirovaniyu vychislitel'nykh tsentrov i sistem ekonomicheskoy informatsii TsSU SSSR .....	Ulitsa Kirova, 39, Moscow
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva .....	Karetnyy Ryad, Dom 5/10, Moscow K-6
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po izucheniyu sprosa naseleniya na tovary narodnogo potrebleniya .....	Ulitsa Lukyanova, 7, Moscow
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda .....	Ulitsa Chkalova, 34, Moscow

INSTITUTES	ADDRESS
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon'yunkturnyy institut	Ulitsa Pudovkina, 4, Moscow
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut	Ulitsa Kuibysheva, 9, Moscow
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva	Orlikov Pereulok, 2a, Moscow
Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenin	Bol'shoi Khariton'yevskiy Pereulok, 21, Moscow
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet	Mokhovaya Ulitsa, Leninskiye gory, Moscow
Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova	Universitetskaya Naberezhnaya, 7/9, Leningrad
Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V. Plekhanova	Stremyannyy Pereulok, 28, Moscow
Moskovskiy finansovyy institut	Ulitsa Kibal'shina, 3, Moscow
Leningradskiy finansovo-ekonomicheskyy institut	Kanal Grebayedova, 30/32, Leningrad
Moskovskiy ekonomiko-statisticheskyy institut	Bol'shoi Savinskiy Pereulok, 14, Moscow
Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze	Podsosenskiy Pereulok, 20, Moscow
Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskyy institut	Ulitsa Marata, 27, Leningrad, USSR
Vychislitel'nyy tsentr, AN SSSR	Akademicheskyy Provezd, 28, Moscow
Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. K.A. Timiryazeva	Ulitsa Timiryazeva, 51, Moscow

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